

# BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

VOL. II. NO. 32.

LOUISA, LAWRENCE CO., KY., MARCH 31, 1887.

FERGUSON & CONLEY, Publishers.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

BEECHER's tomb is guarded by two officers.

FAIR & NYE is the name of a Western firm.

OPUM smugglers have been arrested in San Francisco.

GERONIMO is employed in making gardens at Fort Pickens, Fla.

WM. O'BRIEN, of Pottstown, Pa., has caught a large white rat.

COLONEL INGERSOLL says he will deliver no more anti-religious lectures.

A MAN in Illinois dodged a colt's kick, fell on a stump and broke four ribs.

The name of Mule Head has been hit upon for a new settlement in Dakota.

MARY ANDERSON is said to be worth \$900,000 and lots only \$400,000—poor thing.

The average weekly consumption of coal in London is \$250,000 tons. This costs them.

ALLEN G. THURMAN keeps no horses because Mrs. Thurman is afraid to ride or drive.

ONE-FOURTH of the milk dealers in Boston, the local inspector of milk assortments, are dishonest.

MRS. BRECHER has gone to Florida for a month, accompanied by her niece, Miss Bullard.

FOURTY snow-storms and one hundred, days of good sleighing constitute a Vermont winter.

LISZT is to have a monument in the musical town of Bayreuth that will cost the citizens \$2,000.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD boy has arrived in Boston, having made the journey from San Francisco alone.

The largest library in the world is the Imperial at Paris, which contains over two million volumes.

SPEAKER AND MRS. CARLISLE are to go to Europe for the summer after a preliminary visit to their son in Kansas.

KANSAS claims to have more free school-houses in proportion to population than any other State in the Union.

ELECTRICAL science is enriching the language in a jaw-breaking manner. "Telegraphograph" is the latest contribution.

THE Czar of Russia probably knows better than any other living man how "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown."

A BOSTONIAN is the owner of 400 dogs of every variety—the largest number possessed by any single person in the world.

SENATOR INGALLS preserves the first few he ever received as a lawyer, namely, a table and a high desk, made by a carpenter client.

LOD COONS of Long Lick, Ky., is not yet sixteen years old, but he is 6 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, and wears a No. 11 boot.

A CAIRO (Ill.) man was fined \$25 for disorderly conduct because he notified a lady in the street that a part of her skirt had become loosened.

FRED GRANT's physical resemblance to his father increases with his years. He is said to resemble his father also in his fondness for smoking.

Two women in Chicago have been supporting their worthless husbands and helpless children for several months past by systematic shoplifting.

This country consumes 40,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine a year. And yet nearly every grocery in the country swears he wouldn't handle the stuff.

It is estimated that the amount of money spent in connection with hunting in Great Britain is \$25,000,000 per season. There are 300 packs, including harriers.

It is now pretty well established that the late accident on the Boston and Providence railroad was due to a defect in the original plan of the bridge which fell.

WHEN Theodore Tilton was told of Mr. Beecher's death and asked whether he had any thing to say, he shook his head sadly and answered: "No; it will do no good now."

In a little log cabin in Dinwiddie County, Va., live four persons, aged respectively, ninety-four, ninety-seven, eighty-seven and eighty-six years—the first two man and wife.

FERNAND WARD runs a little steam printing press that prints cigar and tobacco labels. He has a perpetual sneer on his face, and is regarded as a surly, disagreeable fellow.

GLANDERS have attacked a large number of horses in Liberty Township, near Unionville, Mo. Many horses have been slaughtered and burned to prevent the disease spreading.

Making Quick Work of Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—It is reported that six persons were captured on Sunday in connection with the recent plot to assassinate the Czar and hanged on Monday. Degoiv, the man who murdered Lieutenant Colonel Sudeikin, Russian Chief of Police, three years ago, and who was suspected of having planned the plot against the Czar's life, is said to have been one of the six.

## TEN LIVES LOST

By the Burning of a Boarding-House in Michigan.

Nine Others Injured or Burned, and Five Will Die.

BESSMER, Mich., March 23.—Ten charred and unrecognizable bodies lay on the snow-covered ground near the center of this village all this morning, victims of a boarding-house fire before daylight. The bodies were those of John Sutton, Henry Saam, John Brassa, William Williams, Max Prindle, John Lyons, Thomas Brassa, James Roal, John Rizzo. Yesterday they were miners working in the Colby mine. The Brassas are father and son. In neighbor's houses, groaning in agony, are nine men, five of whom will die. Their names are: Celesti Pierre, James Lynch, C. C. Brassa, August Pierre, John Lynch.

These are frightfully burned. In the case of Brassa both eyes being destroyed and his ears burned off. The fire broke out at four o'clock this morning in Miller's boarding-house, a cheap two-story frame building in the heart of the town. In the second story of this tinderbox twenty-one men were quartered last night. Miller and his wife and two servant girls occupied apartments on the ground floor. Mrs. Miller was awakened by the stifling smoke, and aroused her husband. The two fled in their night clothes and gave the alarm. Miller immediately returned to the house and dragged out the servant girls, who were then unconscious. He had to pass through a wall of fire, and was badly burned. The girls were shockingly but not fatally burned. The men upstairs could not be made to know their danger. Shout after shout failed to make them stir. Suddenly the face of one appeared at the window, and an instant later the owner of it leaped to the ground. He is seriously injured and confined to his house. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the deed.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

The Victim Escapes from a Mob of Masked Men.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., March 24.—An attempt at lynching was made last night. Frank Guyer, a painter, it is alleged, had forsaken his wife and children and taken up his residence with another woman. Last night a man called him out. Instantly a crowd of masked men surrounded him, and commenced beating him. After pounding him, they asked him to promise to return to his wife. He refused, when they informed him they would tar and feather him, and hang him from the railroad bridge. The mob started in that direction with him, but Guyer fought hard, and finally was successful in making his escape. He is seriously injured and confined to his house. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the deed.

Haddock Murder Case Jury Completed.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 24.—At 9 o'clock this morning the work of impaneling a jury in the Haddock case was continued, and at 10:30 the panel was full. The State having exhausted its peremptories, while the defense had yet four challenges exercised. The jurors are C. M. Goss, John Madden, John Adair, C. C. Bartlett, E. P. Webster, W. H. Bennett, Dennis Murphy, Thomas Riley, Thomas Frazier, David Keifer, John O'Connor and John O'Connell. John Adair is the only resident of the city.

Three Hundred Tramps Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The steamer Belga arrived to-day from China and Japan, and brought news of a dreadful tragedy at Asia-Shib-Chan, China, twenty miles northeast of Hongkow. Over three hundred tramps appeared at the village and greatly irritated the inhabitants. The villagers inveigled the whole body into a temple, and during the night set fire to it. Only forty of the occupants of the building escaped—the remainder burned to death.

An Exploded Chestnut.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Every few weeks the country is informed that the Tongue River Indians, in Montana, are starving to death. The reiteration of this report wearied Commissioner Atkins, and he recently took steps to find out the facts.

He has to-day received a dispatch from Agent Upshaw to the effect that no Indians under that agency have starved to death, and that they are drawing their customary rations.

Through a Bridge.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—This morning a freight train went through a bridge nine miles from Liberty, on the Norfolk and Western railroad. The bridge was in process of repair. Eight or nine workmen were killed and several others wounded. None of them were train hands, so far as known. The engine and several cars crossed the bridge safely before the structure gave way.

Sad Result of a Love Affair.

MINNEAPOLIS, O., March 24.—Charles Boerner, a baker and confectioner, loved Lily Morledge, daughter of a merchant. About two weeks ago his ardor cooled, and he deserted the girl. Mr. and Mrs. Morledge brooded over the affair until they both became insane, and their daughter is now lying at the point of death, her illness having been caused by the action of her faithless lover.

A Lady Dies of Fright.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Mrs. Theresa died quite suddenly at her residence, 1539 North Twenty-fourth street, this city, early this morning. Her death is said to have resulted from fright occasioned by a street-car conductor named Adair breaking into her rooms at a late hour last night and attempting to assault her. Adair was arrested, and is held to await the results of an investigation.

Frightful Accident to a Boy.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 24.—At Cassville, east of here, while the eleven-year-old son of T. M. Daniel was under the saw-table in his father's saw-mill, he was caught by the revolving saw, literally splitting him open, exposing his lungs and other vital organs. He is still alive, but can not recover.

New Minister to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President this afternoon appointed Oscar S. Straus, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey. Mr. Straus is a prominent New York importer. He was president of the Cleveland and Hendricks Business Men's Club in 1884.

Well-Known Actress Dead.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mrs. Nat Goodwin, the wife of the well-known comedian, and who is better known to theater-goers generally as Miss Eliza Wethersby, died to-night.

A Domestic Tragedy.

NEWARK, O., March 23.—Jacob Bread, a wife-whipper of this city, was, in a hot dispute, treated to a pan of scalding water in the face, from the injuries of which he died in agony. The poor wife has become insane.

## WICKED WOLVERINES.

They Work a Novel Bank Swindle to an Unknown Extent.

DETROIT, Mich., March 24.—A big bank swindle has been discovered here, which appears to have been almost national in the breadth of its operations. Some parties have had engraved drafts and checks of the "Marlette Exchange Bank" of Marlette, Mich., and these have been filled out for various sums, ranging from \$5 to \$75 each, and negotiated throughout the country. For two or three days past these fraudulent papers have been coming into the First National Bank of this city, from all parts of the Union for collection. One which came in yesterday is a fair sample. It was drawn for \$5,650, and was signed by "John B. Martin, Cashier." There is no such institution as the "Marlette Exchange Bank of Marlette." That village has but two banks and they are the Bank of Marlette and the First National Bank of Marlette. The extent of the fraud is not known, but it appears to have been of great magnitude.

ASHORE.

Wreck of the Steamship Scotia in Long Island Sound.

She is Beached to Prevent Her Sinking in Deep Water—Her Passengers Saved.

NEW YORK, March 25.—As one of the coast patrol of Blue Point Life-saving Station on Long Island was breasting a gale at a little before dawn this morning in an endeavor to reach the end of his beat, he saw a big ocean steamer coming in toward the sands at dangerous velocity. She soon struck with a force that made her masts bend like willows and then swinging broadside was hit blow after blow by the incoming breakers that nearly put her on beam ends. As the coast guard turned his back on the wind and double-quicked for the station he saw one particularly heavy sea strip the steamer of her rigging, and directly afterward her masts went by the board. In a comparatively short time the entire lot of the life-saving station were on the beach abreast of the vessel working like beavers to furnish needed aid. With each half hour the gale increased in violence, and it was not until ten o'clock that a life-line was fairly landed on the decks. Another line followed, and the surf-boat was sent alongside. Then began the work of sending passengers ashore. Men were sent on the broaches buoy, while women and children were consigned to the more comfortable surf-boat. Nearly two hundred in all were landed this way, when rescuing steamers arrived and took off the remainder of the people. The steamer was the Scotia, ten days overdue from the Mediterranean, with eight hundred Italian steerage passengers, five hundred of whom she had taken from a sister ship which had been sunk in the Bay of Naples by the iron-clad man-of-war Italia. The Scotia's cargo, consisted of fruit, macaroni and wines. Her engines became disabled when within fifteen miles of Fire Island, and the captain, in order to save the passengers, ran the vessel ashore, rather than take the chance of foundering in deep water, as did the Oregon. The Scotia can be pulled off.

A SLEEPER TELESCOPED.

Accident Near Leetonia, O.—One Person Killed, Several Injured.

PITTSBURGH, March 25.—A railway accident occurred about 1 o'clock this morning near Leetonia, O., on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, by which one person was killed and a number of passengers injured. The express train which left Chicago in the morning had reached Leetonia. There is a heavy grade at this point and the engineer discovered that the airbrake hose was leaking. He stopped the train, and, while examining it, a freight train came along and dashed into the rear end, completely telescoping the sleeper and the passenger car next. The engineer, William Beall, of Allegheny, who was underneath the engine at the time fixing the airbrake, was horribly crushed and died almost instantly. One person was fatally hurt and seven others seriously injured.

Chinamen Released from Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—Yu Sing and Pock Sing, the two Celestials implicated in the murder of Lou Johnson, a Chinese detective, who was brutally murdered in this city two years ago, and for which two Chinamen have been convicted and two more are now under indictment, were released to-day from their own recognizance. This action was taken by the Court on the recommendation of the Circuit Attorney and others, because it is not believed that the men can be convicted as the only witness against them, Quong Seng, who turned State's evidence in the first trial, has become a lunatic and can be of no further use as a witness, and there is nothing to be gained by keeping the men in jail.

Appealing to the Fountain Head.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A large force of clerks, armed with directories of the various States, are busily engaged at the offices of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union in sending out an appeal to brewers, distillers, rectifiers, wine dealers and saloon-keepers, urging them to abandon their trade and enlist in the temperance army. The appeal, which is made in the name of the Christian women of the country, is worded in moderate language, and claims that much of the denunciation now heaped upon the saloon-keepers should be directed against the brewers and the distillers, who are the head and front of the traffic.

Centenarian III.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.—James Hubbard, the centenarian living near here, is very ill, and the dinner in his honor, which was being arranged for Saturday by the Tippocanoe Club, has been indefinitely postponed. There is some fear that Mr. Hubbard may not recover. He will be 103 years old next Sunday. His great-grandfather lived to be 106, his grandfather 102 and his father 98.

Strange Coincidence.

ATLANTA, Ill., March 25.—Dr. W. T. Kirk, recently appointed postmaster here, died this afternoon. His predecessor, R. T. Gill, also appointed by President Cleveland, died a few weeks ago.

A Lunatic Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—Meager particulars of a horrible accident at the county almshouse at Jeffersonontown here, died to-night. Eliza Betzholde, a lunatic inmate, aged twenty years, was burned to death during the absence of the guard to whose care she was intrusted.

A Sprightly Centenarian.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 25.—Mrs. Jane Bumgardner, of Boaz, W. Va., an old lady one hundred years and up to look after a pension. Mrs. Bumgardner is as sprightly as though she were but fifty years old.

Passes in Wisconsin.

MADISON, March 27.—The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill requiring railroads to furnish annual passes, good in Wisconsin, to all members of the Legislature, elective State officers and members of the courts or record.

Old Lady Fatally Burned.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Mrs. Nancy Corcoran, aged eighty years, of Walnut Hills, was fatally burned by her clothing becoming ignited from a pipe which she was smoking.

## THE CORONET WINS

The Ocean Race and the \$10,000 Prize-Time, 14 Days, 23 Hours, 34 Minutes and 46 Seconds.

LONDON, March 27.—The Coronet arrived off Queenstown at half-past eleven o'clock this morning. Nothing has been seen of the Dauntless. The Coronet passed the winning point at 12:50 under full press of canvas, the wind at that hour being northwest and fresh. In passing the given line, Roche's Point, the victorious yacht fired five guns, and the time was at once taken by the Secretary and members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, who had been on the lookout for her arrival. The club then hoisted the signal announcing the Coronet's arrival, the various stations answering the pennant. The wind was blowing hard and the Coronet entered Cork Harbor in spanking style, with all sail set and hugging the western shore. From the start to the finish the Coronet experienced strong gales with tremendous seas. On Tuesday and Wednesday last she had to for several hours each day, and made only ninety miles in the forty-eight hours. Her average run during the passage was from 230 to 250 miles a day. The Coronet arrived at 12:41 p.m. The apparent time occupied in passage is 14 days, 23 hours 34 minutes and 46 seconds.

The day was ushered in by the tolling of the church and other bells throughout the city. Nearly every building, public and private, was gaily decked with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion.

## BIG SANDY NEWS

Published at the post office at Louisa, Ky., as second-class matter.

Published every THURSDAY by  
FERGUSON & CONLEY.  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

TERMS—\$1.00 per year in advance, if not paid before the end of the year \$1.25 will be charged.

OFFICE—Old Clerk's Office Building, LOUISA, KENTUCKY.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 31st. 1887.

Louisville real estate is booming.

Senator Sherman spoke at Nashville, Tenn., last Thursday.

A muck is said to have been found near Augusta, Ky., which will restore hair to bald heads.

Ex-Gov. Blackburn was seriously ill at Frankfort for several days last week, but is now improving.

Evangelists Moody and Sankey, and Temperance-lecturer Francis Murphy are all at work in Chicago.

A town has been surveyed and laid out near Atlanta, Ga., to be inhabited exclusively by colored people.

Emperor William, of Germany, was 90 years old on the 22nd. The celebration of the event in Berlin was a grand affair.

The race across the Atlantic between the two yachts, Dauntless and Coronet, was won by the latter. The Coronet made the trip in fourteen days.

The capital punishment law has been repealed in Maine, and unparable imprisonment for life is substituted for hanging in all cases of murder in the first degree.

A slow but substantial boom has begun in Kentucky. We are blessed with the most superior food with which to feed a boom, and the lapse of a few years will find our State the leader in business.

It is the opinion of many that the Inter-state Commerce law is a bad piece of legislation; that it tends toward the crushing of the small dealers by the large ones, and hastens the swallowing of the weaker by the stronger roads.

John A. Logan, Jr., son of the late Senator, and Miss Edith Andrews, of Youngstown, O., were married last week at the bride's home. The bridal gift of Mr. C. M. Andrews, the bride's father, was a check for \$50,000.

All the places on the Interstate Commerce Commission have been filled as follows: Thos. M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six years; Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, for five years; Augustus Schoonmaker, of New York, for four years; A. F. Walker, of Vermont, for three years, and Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, for two years. Cooley, who is favored with the longest term, is a Republican; he is, however, an able and an honest man.

The only legislation adopted by Congress relating to the Canadian fishery dispute was to empower the President to exercise full discretionary powers during the Congressional recess. This was a high compliment to the statesmanship and justice of Mr. Cleveland, but was altogether deserved, and was the wisest and safest method of treating the grave question.—Capital.

Owingsville Outlook says: Rev. W. R. Davis, of Morgan county, on Thursday, the 3d inst., officiated at one of the most remarkable weddings which ever took place in this section. On that day he solemnized the right of matrimony between Robt Lee and John T. Caudill, of the first part, twins and sons of Abel Caudill, of Rowan county, and Misses Mahala and Kahla Wells of the second part, twins and daughters of Wm. Wells, of Caney, Morgan county. Robt. Lee married Miss Mahala and John J. united in the holy bonds with Miss Kahla.

### An Interesting Fact,

General Simon Cameron, who in the early days of the civil war was Secretary of War, says:

"It is true that General Robert E. Lee was tendered the command of the Union army. It was the wish of Mr. Lincoln's administration that as many as possible of the Southern officers then in the regular army should remain true to the nation which educated them. Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston were then the leading Southern soldiers. Johnston was Quartermaster General and Lee a Colonel of cavalry."—Commonwealth.

The Birmingham Boom.

The Birmingham boom is being examined by a clear-headed correspondent of the New York Times, and while he finds there all the elements of substantial prosperity, he calls the ruling real estate prices exceedingly unsubstantial. Speculators buy land with personal notes mainly, and when purchasers begin to look more sharply at their investments and when these notes begin to come due, there will be a serious panic. The mining interests, upon which the growth of Birmingham is based, cannot be said to be in like peril. It is the city of real estate speculators who are building up a house of cards.—Covington Commonwealth.

### Governor Knott Rebuked.

Governor Knott has placed himself in an unenviable attitude before the law-abiding and order-loving people. A man in this city was indicted in twenty cases for selling liquor without license—in fact, he had no license, did not ask for any license, but boldly defying the law sold liquor. The Commonwealth Attorney had caused the defendant's arrest and had him put under bond of \$2,500; and before trial the Governor, with a full knowledge of the facts granted a pardon, thus defeating the State, the attorney and other officers of the court, and turned the defendant loose. Such action by the Governor is very discouraging to courts, attorneys and grand juries, and an outrage on decent people.—Mt. Sterling Sentinel-Democrat.

The Mt. Sterling Gazette says: "The Standard Oil Company has begun boring for oil in Magoffin county, this State. They have succeeded in leasing 50,000 acres of land, and will sink one well to every five acres if oil is found in operative quantities. They claim that the company has set aside \$5,000,000 with which to develop this oil section. They propose to build a narrow-gage railroad from the oil district to the Ohio River, and will have a pipe line to Pittsburgh where the crude oil will be distilled. By the lease of the contract, one-eighth of the yield is given to the owners of the land. Every one is watching the result."

I Vash so Glad I Vash Here.

[Published by request.]

Mr. Moody, who does not believe that immersion is absolutely essential to baptism, was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his sermon, he said that some believe it necessary to go down into the water and come up out of it to be baptized. But this he claimed to be a doubtful question, for the preposition "into", as used in the Scriptures, could be read differently, as it does not mean into at all times. "Moses," he said, "we are told, went up into the mountain and the Saviour was taken up into a high mountain, etc. Now we do not suppose either went into a mountain, but went unto it. So with going down into the water; it might mean going down close by or near to the water and being baptized in the ordinary way, by sprinkling or pouring." Mr. Moody carried this idea out fully, giving the impression that repentance and conversion to God were more essential than the particular form of baptism. This left the new converts perfect liberty to join either the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian or Baptist church.

After Mr. Moody had closed his discourse, an invitation was given for any one so disposed to rise and express his thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said they were glad they had been present on this occasion, that they were well pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulent gentleman, a stranger to all, arose and broke the silence that was almost painful, as follows:

"Mister Breacher, I is so glad I vash here tonight, for I has had explained to my mind so me dings dat I neffer could velfie before. Oh, I is so glad dat into does not mean into at all, but shust close

by or near to, for now I can velfie many dings vot I could not velfie before. We reat Mr. Breacher, dat Taniel vash east into de ten of lions and came out alive. Now I neffer could believe dat, for de wilt peasts would shust eat him right off; but now it is farly clear to my mint. He vash shust close by or near to, an id not get into de ten at all. Oh, I is so glad I vash here to-night. Again we read dat de Hebrews children vash east into de fleish furnace, and dat always look like a peeg story too, for they would have been purnt up; but it ish all plain to my mint now, for dey was shust east by or close to de fleish furnace. Oh, I vash so glad I vash here tonight. And den, Mr. Breacher, ish said dat Josiah vash east into de sea, and taken into de whale's belly. Now I neffer could velfie dat. It alwif seemed to me to be a peeg fish story, but it ish all plain to my mint now. He was not into de whale's belly east at all, but he shust shump onto his pack and rode ashore. Oh, I vash so glad I vash here tonight."

"And now, Mr. Breacher, if you will shust explain two more passages of Scriptures, I shall be oh, so happy dot I vash here tonight. One of dem ish very saish which shall be east into a lake dat purnt mit fire and prinstone alwif. Oh, Mister Breacher, shall I be east into dat lake if I am vicked, or close by or near to—shust near enough to be comfortable? Oh! I hope you tell me I shall be east only shust by a good veys off, and I will be so glad I vash here tonight. De oder is dat vash saish blessed are they who do dese commandments, dat dey may have right to de dree of life, and enter in droo de gates of de city, and not shust close by or near to—shust near enough to see vat I have lost—and I shall be so glad I vash here tonight."—ELI PERKINS.

**ROYAL**  
BAKING POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varles. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

**BRADFIELD'S**  
FEMALE  
REGULATOR  
A SPECIFIC FOR  
WOMAN'S DISEASES

SUCH AS—  
Painful & Profuse & Irregular  
MENSTRUATION OR  
MONTHLY SICKNESS.

It is taken during the CHANGE OF LIFE, great suffering and danger will be avoided. For book "MESSAGE TO WOMEN," mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ALEX. LACKEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LOUISA. - KENTUCKY

J. W. RICE,

Attorney at Law,

LOUISA. - KENTUCKY.

OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE.

Dr. H. O. Cease,

DENTIST

LOUISA. - KENTUCKY

OFFICE—Old Hotel Building.

**THIS PAPER**

is to be found on

The Mt. Sterling P. & C. Co.'s

Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce

St.), where advertising contracts may

be made for it in

**NEW YORK.**

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS  
FOR THE  
LIVER  
And all Bilious Complaints

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25cts. All Druggists.

### BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetters, chapped hands, chillblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale at R. F. Vinson's Drug Store.

### LIPPINCOTT'S LIPPINCOTT'S LIPPINCOTT'S

Leads to other Magazines

In Two Weeks' Time A New Departure

■ Poems of Interest

■ Interesting Stories

■ Notes of Present

■ Original Contributions

■ Curious Selections

■ Topics of the Times

A Complete New Novel "Supervolative Merit

By some favorite author in each No.

Subscription \$1.00 per month. \$12.00 per year.

Stories by John Habbernon, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Julian Hawthorne, Lucy C. Lillie, etc., etc., will appear in early issues.

Circulars, giving details, etc., mailed on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

715 Market St., Philadelphia

You can live at home, and make more money at work or than at anything else in this world, capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes, all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start, costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay, costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once.

H. BAILEY & CO., Portland, Maine

### HARWOOD'S CHAIR SEATS

Made by Harwood Mfg. Co., BOSTON.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY

To Replace Broken Canes.

RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS.

Anybody can apply THEM.

No Mechanic needed.

SOLD BY Furniture &

Hardware TRADES,

In buying new Chairs, ask for those with

Harwood's Red Leather Finish Seats.

They never wear out.

**GOLD \$100.**

We will pay one hundred dollars gold in premiums for best results. From "last week's" trial of Sheridan's Powder to take the Law, we will pay \$100.00 for the best results. Postage paid for particulars. R. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

### WEAK & UNDEVELOPED

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY ENLARGED & DEVELOPED STRENGTHENED Etc. is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries it will be said that there is no intention of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly honored. Interested persons may get sending to us a copy of the paper, and we will be pleased to give the name of the advertiser.

I desire to call SPECIAL Attention to important points of excellence found only in THE CHAMPION LAMP.

1. Combustion is Perfect.

4. A SAFETY EXTINGUISHER.

2. It is the only lamp giving the light of 60 Candles.

5. It is the only lamp that keeps dry clean on the outside.

3. It is the only Argand which has a current of air circulating between the oil well and burner thereby preventing overheating of the oil and making EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.

6. It is the ONLY Lamp which Burns ALL the OIL OUT and holds a FULL FLAME when the wick is short, thereby avoiding FILLING DURING THE EVENING.

Made in all forms, Plain or Fancy, Table or Hanging. Send for Illustrated Circular.

A. J. WEIDENER, Sole Owner of Patent.

No. 36 S. Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**BEESON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP.**

WILLIAM DREYDOPPEL,

Manufacturer,

Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS SOAP IS THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS OF CAREFUL EXPERIMENTS BY THE INVENTOR, NO. 104, SPRUCE ST., IN WHICH HE WAS AIDED BY A PHYSICIAN OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, AND THE MEDICAL COMBINATION PRODUCED IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH HAS BEEN TESTED IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, AND WHICH IS OF GREAT USE FOR A DISEASED CONDITION OF THE SKIN. ALL PHYSICIANS ADMIT THAT THIS SOUP IS A SPECIFIC IN SOME SKIN DISEASES, AND THAT IT IS OF GREAT USE, REGULARLY FOR SOME TIME, WILL BE USED TO FRESHEN AND IMPROVE ANY COMPLEXION.

BLOTCHES, SCALY AND ITCH SKIN ARE CURED BY IT, AND

PERSONS TROUBLED WITH TETTER, OR SWEATING FEET, WILL FIND THIS SOUP THE BEST THING THEY CAN USE.

IT IS OF GREAT USE FOR THOSE

ENTERING INTO THE BATH AND TOILET.

THE WELL KNOWN REPUTATION OF

DR. DREYDOPPEL AS THE ORIGINATOR

AND MANUFACTURER OF THIS SOAP,

## BIG SANDY NEWS.

April 10th is Easter Sunday.

Bring your job work to the NEWS office.

Born, to R. C. McClure and wife, a daughter.

Judge Stewart has been sick for several days.

M. F. Garred, of Richardson, was here yesterday.

W. S. Ransom was in town the last of last week.

S. G. Preston, of Paintsville, was in Louisa Monday.

Go to Snyder's and get a full set of Plow Harness for \$1.10.

A. J. Earp, a crayon artist, is teaching a class in this city.

Go to J. A. Hughes for the nicest and best Boots and Shoes.

Deputy Revenue Collector, Z. C. Vinson, was in town Monday.

Spend Arbor Day (next Saturday) in Pine Hill Cemetery.

Farmers, bring in our old plows points and exchange for new ones at Snyder's.

Miss Gipsie Northup was visiting home folks last week. She left Tuesday evening to resume her studies at the W. F. C. Cincinnati.

Go to Snyder's and get a good Plow Bridle for 40 cents. A good riding bridle for 50 cents.

Mr. A. P. Borders, of Peach Orchard, was taken sick here last week, and is now at Mr. W. D. Rose's slightly improved.

Go to J. A. Hughes, where you can get more goods for one dollar, than an house in the State.

Go to J. A. Hughes for the noblest and latest style Hats for Mens Boys', Children, Ladies and Misses.

The mite given by the School last Friday night was a complete success. The proceeds netted \$17.00, which is amply sufficient to buy the dictionary and holder.

Go to J. A. Hughes and see his line of White Goods, Seersuckers, Ginghams and those beautiful Satins.

The Smith brothers, whose examining trials were set for last Friday, waited an examination, and were taken to the Rayd county jail by Jailer Vinson and Sheriff See.

J. A. Hughes has just received his spring stock. Biggest Line and Lowest Prices in town. Come and look whether you want to purchase or not.

Mr. A. G. Ree, of Centralia, Mo., and Miss Mary C. Garred, of Stone House, were married last evening at the bride's house. Elder Cook, of this place, performed the ceremony.

Mothers go to J. A. Hughes and see those beautiful suits for boys from 4 years old up. Nicest and best line of Clothing for Men and Boys' ever brought to Louisa.

Tom Carter, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at the last term of Criminal Court here was taken last week to the penitentiary by Sheriff Shannon.

If you want a nice suit made to order go to J. A. Hughes. He has 300 styles to select from and he guarantees you a perfect fit at 15 to 20 per cent less than traveling salesman's price, as he has no railroad or hotel bills to pay.

Supt. R. C. McClure has revoked all teacher's certificates granted by any Lawrence county Board of Examiners. For an explanation read his article in another column.

Wm. Ray and wife arrived here last week from Pennsylvania. After spending a few days here Mr. Ray departed for Seattle, Washington Territory. Mrs. Ray will spend the summer here.

**A Genial Restorative.**  
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is consequently shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular excretion and secretion, are results which predominantly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malarial and a first-rate diuretic.

### NOTICE.

A mass Convention of the Democracy of Lawrence county, Kentucky, is hereby called to meet at the Court House in Louisa on Saturday, April 23rd, at one o'clock p.m. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Convention, which will be held in the city of Louisville on the 4th day of May, 1887, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices, to be voted for at the next August election. All the Democrats of Lawrence county are invited to attend.

JAS. Q. LACEY,  
Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. Lawrence co.

### Millinery and Dress Making.

I desire to inform my old customers and the general public that I am fully prepared to fill all orders. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. Great care will be taken to please those who are kind enough to give us a call.

Dress cutting taught by the best method ever known—the great "Moody System."

Mrs. M. R. LAYNE, Corner Main & Lady Washington Streets, Louisa, Ky.

Rev. W. E. Powel, of Parkersburg, W. Va., was in town last week. He is a prominent figure in the Baptist Church of West Virginia, and preached at the Cassville Baptist church Friday night.

Miss Jock Carey, of Stone House, Miss Martha Roberts, of Smoky Valley, Miss Lizzie Peck, of Peck's Station, and Miss Josie Vaughan, of Prestonsburg, are attending Dr. Wroten's school.

There was a mite at the M. E. Church last Tuesday evening. This Church will soon put \$1,200 repairs on their building, and they intend giving a mite at the church every Tuesday evening until the repairs are begun.

Miss Maggie Hatcher has opened a complete stock of millinery goods in a room of the old Railroad House. The goods are all direct from New York, and are of the latest styles. Her prices are low. Read her advertisement in another column.

Rev. L. H. Suddith left Tuesday for an extended trip through Central Kentucky for the purpose of securing funds to complete the Baptist church at this place. We hope he will be successful, as the church when completed will be an ornament to our city.

Dr. Weis has applied for a patent on a clothes rack. It is one of the most useful inventions we have seen. It is intended to be used mainly as an attachment to the head of a bed, on which to hang your clothes on retiring at night. It can, however, be put to many other uses. Without an examination its completeness cannot be appreciated.

### WHAT TRUE MERIT WILL DO.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary, removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long and serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cts., large bottles.

### Office of Superintendent of Schools.

Louisa, Ky., March 30th, 1887.

All certificates issued to teachers in Lawrence Co. will expire June 30th 1887, Common School Law, Sec. 3, Art. IX., and of this fact, Trustees will please take notice, that certificates bearing an earlier date than March, 30th 1887, are at this office considered null and void after the expiration of the present school year, and should any set of Trustees employ a teacher holding such a certificate, I shall most assuredly refuse to pay them the public money due their district.

I do this only after mature and careful consideration and I had sincerely hoped to be spared the decision of a question to which so much responsibility attaches; and not until I had consulted my superior in office, Hon. J. D. Pickett did I determine to do so, and for the benefit of teachers to be affected by this decision, I publish, verbatim, a letter from the Honorable Superintendent of Public Instruction, in reply to a letter of inquiry from myself regarding the expediency of this step.

OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
FRANKFORT, FEB. 28TH, 1887.

R. C. MCCLURE, C. S. C. S.,  
LOUISA, KY.

DEAR SIR:—

In reply to your letter of inquiry, I refer you to Sec. 3, Art. IV., Common

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

Adopted by the State Board of Health of Kentucky and Recommended for Adoption by County, City and Town Boards of Health.

Rule 2. The health officer shall make a sanitary survey of the territory under his jurisdiction for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions detrimental to the public health, including in such survey, swamp lands, stagnant ponds, imperfect drainage, sewerage, cess-pools, and water-closets; the construction, ventilation and drainage of public buildings, schoolhouses, prisons, hospitals, eleemosynary institutions, and such nuisances as might prove detrimental to the public health.

3. No privy vault, cess-pool or reservoir, into which a privy, water-closet, stable, or sink is drained, except it be water-tight, shall be permitted within a hundred feet of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes.

4. Earth privies, or earth closets, with no vault below the surface of the ground, shall be excepted in rule 3, but sufficient dry earth or coal ashes must be used daily to absorb daily all the fluid parts of the deposit, and the entire content must be removed monthly.

5. All privy vaults, cess pools or reservoirs named in rule three should be cleaned out at least once a year, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of November of each year shall have added to the contents of the vault once every month, one or two pounds of copperas, dissolved in a pailful of water.

6. No privy vault or cess-pool shall open into any stream, ditch or drain, except common sewers.

7. Within the limits of any town (which area shall constitute health limits) no night-soil or contents of cess-pools shall be removed unless previously deodorized by mixing with solution of copperas, and during removal the material shall be covered with a layer of fresh earth, except the removal be by the "odorless excavating process."

8. All sewer drains that pass within fifty feet of any source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, nor into water-tight.

9. No sewer drain shall empty into any pond or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, nor into any standing water within the jurisdiction of this Board.

10. No garbage, materials manufactured in part or in whole of wool, leather, etc., or other materials which evolve offensive gases during combustion, shall be burned within the limits of a town.

11. No house offal, dead animals, or refuse of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or in any alley, or uncovered by earth upon the lots of this city; and all putrid and decayed animal or vegetable matter must be removed from all cellars and outbuildings on or before May 1st of each year.

12. All families, hotels, restaurants, and others accumulating garbage, are required to have a proper covered receptacle for swill and house offal, and to cause the contents to be regularly removed as often as twice a week, between May 1st and November 1st, and once a week at all other seasons.

13. Between May 1st and November 1st no hogs shall be kept within the limits named in rule seven, except in pens with floors, kept entirely free from standing water, and regularly and freely disinfected; and during the months named no hogs shall be kept elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Board, within five hundred feet of any dwelling, except in pens with dry floors, or kept free from standing water. This Board will order the removal of such animals at any time when they appear to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or comfort.

14. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

15. No slaughter house or abattoir shall be established or used as such within the limits specified in rule seven, and none elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Board, unless kept free from all obnoxious smells, and all offal removed every day; and no melting or rendering house, and no place for manufacturing or other business giving rise to obnoxious or injurious vapors or odors, shall be established or used as such within the jurisdiction of this Board except by its special permission and location.

16. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

17. No slaughter house or abattoir shall be established or used as such within the limits specified in rule seven, and none elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this Board, unless kept free from all obnoxious smells, and all offal removed every day; and no melting or rendering house, and no place for manufacturing or other business giving rise to obnoxious or injurious vapors or odors, shall be established or used as such within the jurisdiction of this Board except by its special permission and location.

18. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

19. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

20. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

21. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

22. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

23. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

24. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

25. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

26. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

27. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

28. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

29. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

30. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

31. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

32. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

33. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

34. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

35. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

36. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

37. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, except by permission of the Board. No diseased animal or its flesh, and no decayed, diseased or unfit meat, fish, vegetables or fruit, or diseased, impure or adulterated milk, or other article shall be offered for sale as food.

38. No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of the jurisdiction of the

## ARM AND FIRESIDE.

—Stains may be taken from silver with salt, or with whitening mixed with ammonia or alcohol.

—The new breed of fowls, the minoras, are claimed to be red-faced black Spanish, but are harder than the Spanish. They lay larger eggs than any other breed of fowls.

—White Cake: One and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of flour, three spoonfuls of baking powder, a little essence of lemon.—*Toledo Blade*.

—Try cutting of clover into short lengths, steeping it over night in hot water and feeding to the hogs. It makes a cheap food, but one of the best, not only assisting them in growth but greatly promoting health.

—It is stated that the seed of red cedar will germinate readily if it be treated with lye or strong soapsuds, which will dissolve the gummy covering. After they have been treated in this way it is recommended to rub them with sand.

—Graham Muffins: One pint of graham flour, two tablespoonfuls of melted lard, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, water or milk to make a batter just thin enough to run, a little salt. Bake fifteen minutes in gem pans in a hot oven.—*Chicago Journal*.

—A Breakfast Dish: Mix half a pound of cracker crumbs with an equal quantity of finely minced lean boiled ham; moisten this mixture with a little stock or water and butter, adding salt to taste. Put the mixture in a baking dish, make depressions in it the size of an egg and break an egg in each hollow. Bake a delicate brown in good oven.

—A Western farmer advises stringing seed corn by tying the ears together with husks in some place where the grain can be saturated with coal smoke. The odor, he says, repels squirrels and worms from eating the seeds. The seed comes up quicker, the plants grow more vigorously and ripen several days earlier than from seed not so treated.

—Few cooks broil well, and yet it is the most healthful and acceptable method of cooking meats. A clear fire, made of cinders or coke, is best for cooking with a gridiron, the bars of which should be kept clean and smooth. There should be a space of four or five inches between the top of the fire and the bottom of the gridiron; the latter should be well greased. Good cooks never salt or pepper meats before broiling, as to do so renders it hard and tasteless. Broiling the steak, ham, chops or chicken for a meal should be the last thing done, so it may have the cook's undivided attention. A steel gridiron, with flat, slender bars is best and most convenient for broiling.—*The Caderer*.

## FACTS ABOUT FOWLS.

How the Poultry Yard Can Be Made a Profitable Adjunct to the Farm.

I wish to call attention to the value of milk—sweet, sour, thick or thin—for poultry. Egg production I think is decidedly the most paying result to be obtained from hens, though many birds will need to be raised to sell to replenish layers too old to keep. In January, '85, my fowls had only half enough milk, and I sold from them about forty-five dozen eggs. In January, '86, we sold almost none; and in the middle of February they were far below their accustomed work. I can attribute this difference to nothing else but lack of milk. The loss, at the time when eggs are at the highest price, is considerable, and I do not intend that my fowls shall ever again be without plenty of milk.

Now and then a fowl will die. It may be disease or hurt from some animal. I heard people say that the sharp particles of bones killed them, and as this looked reasonable I stopped feeding bones. But the number of eggs lessened, and I recommended the bone-feeding, with evident improvement. Possibly a sharp piece of bone may occasionally kill a fowl, but so it sometimes does a man. Shall we therefore stop eating meat or fish? A mill is advertised for grinding bones for fowls but I do not know about it. I am well satisfied to pound them with the head of a light axe, on a very solid stone high enough for convenience.

I lose a fowl now and then, and do not see how it can be avoided altogether, but the best care will bring the losses down to a minimum, and without this there can not be much profit anywhere—it is the little, apparently unimportant, every day neglect that eventually eats into the farmer's purse. A fowl's gizzard must be one of the most marvelous structures, for what do they not put therein. Do not put bones in the fire, for this destroys the best part—grease, gristle, marrow, etc. The hens manage the sharp, hard, angular, flinty particles somehow. How they come at the well-known sound of the pounding—running, flying, cackling, just as a hungry flock (mine are rarely hungry for feed) do for corn.

Brother farmers, do not forget that millions of eggs are every year imported from France and other countries, and wake up to this easiest, most profitable and most interesting branch of farming. How many farmers keep a drowsy, dejected, forlorn-looking, unprofitable lot of hens? Neighbors and visitors frequently make remarks about my handsome brood. Nothing at all but plenty of any kind of feed, shells, bones, milk, ashes or dust, and all the ranging room they choose. Under these conditions they scarcely damage anything. A plowed field—repeatedly plowed—is for them a most delightful resort; they fairly chuckle over the luscious morsels that abound everywhere in the freshly turned earth.—*S. M. Palmer, in N. Y. Tribune*.

## SMUGGLERS' TRICKS.

Various Ways of Introducing Precious Gems Into the United States.

It was stated a few months ago in an American paper that a rich man's wife wore upon her neck and breast every evening precious stones of the value of £40,000, other ladies displaying jewels to a lesser amount. Nor are American ladies free from the charge of smuggling; many of them, indeed, are adepts at the business, able to impart a secret or two to the professionals. During a recent Saratoga season one lady was heard to boast that she had brought over a suit of diamonds in the heels of several pairs of slippers, which she had made on purpose to contain them. These dainty articles were ostentatiously displayed and taken notice of by the searchers; but the heels were not suspected of being hollow or to contain diamonds. Hollow headed boots were at one time greatly in use as a part of the smuggling machinery. That mode of carrying on the illicit traffic was ultimately discovered by an under steward of an American liner, who, for a consideration, communicated the secret to the custom house authorities. Then followed a series of contrivances in the shape of double-bottomed trunks, valises with secret pockets, desks with inside drawers and guns and pistols which were so contrived as to contain a few of the much coveted gems. All these contrivances were in turn discovered; they were just the kind of concealments which the officers had their thoughts fixed upon. Just as the customs authorities were under the impression that they had suppressed the illicit traffic, a new era in gem smuggling was inaugurated, and more diamonds reached the United States duty free than before. Smuggling, it may be said, developed into fine art; at all events, the incidence of the trade for a brief period became so simple as to seem like child's play; indeed, children were made to play an important part in the business. A story which lately became public shows how well the modern diamond smugglers had laid to heart Poe's precepts. "Please to hold my baby while my husband helps me to open my trunks; he will be quite good if you will shake his rattle," said a lady passenger to the officer who was waiting to look over her traveling gear. And that officer good-humoredly did as he was requested, shaking the rattle to the great delight of the little one. The rattle in question, which fastened to a ribbon, was tied to the child's wrist, was filled with gems of great value, a mode of smuggling that at the time was too simple for detection. A clever woman, attired in the costume of a Sister of Mercy, was passed over by the officers because she had no luggage worth examining. She possessed, however, a fine string of beads which, with downcast eyes, she kept telling. "Safe on land, she was affectionately welcomed by two persons dressed in costumes similar to her own. Need it be told that she was a smuggler, and that her beads were so constructed that each held a diamond weighing seven or eight carats? Another ingenious person hit upon the plan of placing a few precious stones in a toy kaleidoscope which had been given to a child who carried it about in safety. A number of homing pigeons, kept in cages and purchased at a village in Belgium and brought to the United States by way of Paris and Havre, also played a profitable part, each pigeon being freighted with a cargo of exquisite gems concealed in quills, and carefully fastened to the message-bearing dove. An extensive system of diamond smuggling was at one time carried on from Canadian ground by the aid of homing pigeons. The discovery of this illicit trade was made accidentally by a farmer, who happened to shoot one of the birds, and on examining it found that there was fastened to its leg a quill containing a number of diamonds! A clew being obtained, the local habitation of the pigeon proprietors was discovered and their mode of business put an end to. The scheme, stated simply, was to fly every week or ten days a flock of a dozen or fifteen pigeons, each carrying about half a dozen gems. As the duty on diamonds amounts to ten per cent, the trouble taken to smuggle these gems into the United States does not seem so very remarkable. The value of the stones honestly imported into the United States is between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 per annum, and it has been calculated that gems to half that sum escape payment of the duty.—*Chambers' Journal*.

## An Electrical Baton.

Leading a chorus by electrical apparatus has been tried in Paris. The current is used in beating time for the chorus of an opera company while the singers are behind the scenes. An electrical baton, hung in a conspicuous place, is controlled by the foot of the leader of the orchestra, who has also in front of him a small duplicate, by which he can see whether his foot is beating the correct time. The electrical baton does not actually move in space, but it presents the appearance of doing so. There are, in fact, two batons occupying different positions, which on being revolved by the action of electro-magnets, present black and white faces alternately on the background. An optical illusion is thus produced exactly equivalent to the movement of a single white baton in the hands of a leader. It is said that much greater precision is obtained by this device than where the time is beaten for the chorus by a second leader behind the scenes.

—A woman of Rondout, N. Y., is proud because she has twenty-one different kinds of lamps in her house. The next thing in order will be a lamp craze.

## "ONE BY ONE."

Dreadful Avalanches in Every Known Zone, and Thousands of People Crushed by Its Pitiless Power.

Far up the dizzy Alpine heights, above the line of perpetual frost, where the brilliant glitter of the snow under the midday sun seems only to intensify the cold, the Ice King would seem to hold undisputed sway. But even here there are at times a little humidity in the atmosphere of the little sheltered nooks.

The dry snow softens a little, the wind catches it up and tosses it about, and the star-like flakes are rolled into a tiny ball that the footstep of a child might easily crush. Then comes the rude blast from the mountain top and drives the ball up and down the high valley and across the vast trackless fields of snow and ice. It gathers size and strength at every turn; huge rocky boulders and mountains of ice are imbedded in the now slowly moving avalanche, which sooner or later descends with frightful velocity to the valley below.

The luckless village in its pathway is doomed! The air is thick with the falling snow! An awful rush! A roar reverberates through the mountains, and the little Swiss hamlet is swept away!

The foregoing is so applicable that we use it as an illustration. As the wind catches up the snow particles on the mountain tops so the heart catches up the blood as it passes from the kidneys and other organs, and seizes its course through the system. As it rushes along it drops the uric acid in the form of insoluble crystals, causing enlargement of the joints and intense inflammation in the system which is often called acute rheumatism. Eventually the joints enlarged by these crystals become stiff and painful. If these crystals are dropped in the liver they are called gallstones, if in the kidneys gravel, if in the bladder calculus or stone.

If this uric acid or kidney poison remains in solution in the blood it circulates throughout the system, causing irritation, which produces, according to the location of the irritation, pneumonia, consumption, hacking cough, heart disease, inflammations and fevers, skin disorders, paralysis, apoplexy, and makes the system susceptible to colds, chills, and all the other common disorders of which uric acid is the principal cause.

The little child upon the mountain top can crush in its tiny hand the first formation of the rushing avalanche. So, too, the calamitous results noted can be readily prevented if the right means are used at the right time.

"But how?" our readers may ask.

Listen and we will tell you. It is a fact of medical science that the kidneys are the chief blood purifiers of the system; the chief blood poisoner is uric acid which the kidneys alone can expel. If the thousand little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys, through which the entire blood supply passes the same as through the heart, are diseased they can not separate and expel this poisonous waste matter from the blood.

Now, as another matter of scientific fact, disease of these little sewer tubes is more common than of any other delicate part of the body, and it is because Warner's safe cure, gentle and natural in its action, has such wonderful power in preventing and curing disease of these all-important tubes, that it is recognized as a great scientific specific—a power possessed by no other such remedy on earth. When the kidneys, the only blood-purifying organs, become inactive and diseased, any disorder to which the system is most liable may be expected.

Then that is trouble begins, and the doctors fail miserably because they can only treat the effects—the cause is beyond their power! Hence it is that the proprietors of Warner's safe cure claim to cure so many apparently different diseases—it is alone reaches and cures the cause, and then, of course, the effects disappear!

We incline to the belief that their theory is correct and so recognized by scientists who have given the subject much study.

This frightful disorder is depopulating our homes faster than we are aware of. Like the avalanche of the mountain, it is causing the death of all with whom it comes in contact. It does not sweep away one by one the people succumbing to its pitiless power. The final, or terminating, cause may be given another name and be so treated by various "experts," but the cause of all these effects, how many sooner they may be, is the same, and for that cause there is but one rational form of treatment.

If you do not crush the avalanche as it is forming, in the manner indicated, it will certainly crush you!

Take your choice!

SOMETHING peculiar about a match. No matter how you drop it, it always lights on its head—if it lights at all.—*Cleveland Sun*.

Prevent your hair from becoming prematurely gray by using Hall's Hair Renewer. Bilious attacks are speedily relieved and cured by taking Ayer's Pills. Try them.

GERALD—"Mamma, was everybody little, once?" "Mamma—" "Yes, Gerald." "Gerald—Well, who took care of them?"—*Tit-Bits*.

For Affections of the throat and lungs take Hale's Honey of Horchond and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 28.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common \$75 @ 2 73  
Choice Butchers..... 400 @ 4 75  
BOGS—Common..... 460 @ 5 75  
Good Pigs..... 525 @ 6 75  
SHIP—Good to choice..... 350 @ 4 75  
FLOUR—Family..... 81 @ 3 75  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red..... 81 @ 2 75  
No. 3 red..... 75 @ 2 75  
Corn—No. 2 mixed..... 30 @ 2 75  
No. 3 mixed..... 30 @ 2 75  
HAY—Timothy No. 1..... 6 00 @ 6 00  
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf..... 6 00 @ 6 00  
Good Leaf..... 8 50 @ 9 75  
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess..... 7 12 @ 6 75  
Lard—Prime Steam..... 7 12 @ 6 75  
BUTTER—Choice dairy..... 25 @ 2 75  
Choice to Fancy Creamery..... 25 @ 3 00  
APPLES—Prime, per barrel..... 3 75 @ 4 00  
POTATOES—Prime..... 40 @ 2 75  
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 20 @ 2 75  
LARD—Steam..... 7 30 @ 7 75

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wisconsin winter..... 35 90 @ 4 00  
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red..... 79 @ 7 75  
No. 3 red..... 95 @ 6 75  
Corn—No. 2 mixed..... 45 @ 5 75  
Oats—Mixed..... 35 @ 4 75  
PORK—Mess..... 15 50 @ 15 75  
LARD—Steam..... 7 25 @ 7 75

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family..... 35 60 @ 3 65  
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2..... 83 @ 2 75  
Corn—Mixed..... 65 @ 3 75  
Oats—Mixed..... 55 @ 3 75

INDIANAPOLIS.

FLOUR—A No. 1..... 35 60 @ 4 00  
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2..... 83 @ 2 75  
Corn—Mixed..... 65 @ 3 75  
Oats—Mixed..... 55 @ 3 75

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—A No. 1..... 35 60 @ 4 00  
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2..... 83 @ 2 75  
Corn—Mixed..... 65 @ 3 75  
Oats—Mixed..... 55 @ 3 75

PORTSMOUTH.

FLOUR—Common Lugs..... 82 50 @ 8 00  
Medium Leaf..... 35 50 @ 4 25  
Good Leaf..... 45 @ 6 00

## GRANT AND McCLELLAN.

The Discovery of a Partnership That Was Almost Concluded.

In the examination of the papers left by the late General McClellan the discovery has been made that he and General Grant, although they had been anything else than accordant as soldiers, entered into a remarkable partnership as civilians. It was a deeply-cherished ambition of Grant's to crown his achievements with the accomplishment of some great enterprise in civic affairs. Among the innumerable schemes that were brought before his attention the one that attracted him the most was the Nicaragua canal project. During General Grant's administration a commission was appointed to investigate the several canal projects and to make a report and recommendations. The commission was headed by Admiral Ammen, and in a voluminous report declared that the Nicaragua scheme was the most available.

McClellan was to be associated with Grant in the prosecution of the work. Grant was to be the president of the company, and McClellan was to be at the head of the engineering department.

The arrangements of the scheme took time, but at last, after numerous conferences, papers were prepared that were satisfactory to all parties. Generals Grant and McClellan met in a New York office to sign them. It should be mentioned incidentally that, with General Grant at the head of the enterprise, the firm of Grant and Ward would naturally have been its financial agents. The papers embodying the agreements received a final scrutiny, and some discussion ensued. Then General McClellan, who held the documents, passed them to General Grant. The latter had taken a pen in his hand to affix his signature, when a messenger entered hurriedly and handed a dispatch to him. It announced the failure of the Marine Bank. The General rose and handing the message to McClellan remarked:

"In that case I think I had better no sign for the Marine Bank has failed."

Grant and Ward had already failed, but the General had not heard of it. McClellan looked at the dispatch for a moment and then replied:

"Either of us had better sign, for I don't believe either you or I want to be found in the assets of Grant and Ward."

The remark was made with no knowledge of its deep significance, but it was the end of General Grant's connection with the Nicaragua canal.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—